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18 July 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 44
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 18 July 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our earlier letters concerning Israel's repeated attacks on southern Lebanon and the western Bekaa and the arbitrary practices against the local inhabitants in which it engages on a daily basis, I have the honour to notify you of the series of such incidents that took place in the second half of June 1996.

16 June 1996

Ali Abdu Diya, a journalist residing in the town of Khiyam, was arrested by Israeli forces.

19 June 1996

At 1400 hours outlying areas of Arabsalim and Jarju' and areas along the Zahrani River came under Israeli artillery fire.

20 June 1996

At 1400 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Tyre area at medium altitudes.

At 1500 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Damur area at low altitudes.

At 1600 hours the hills to the south of Mashgharah and Ayn al-Tinah came under artillery fire from Israeli positions in the border strip.

At 1800 hours Israeli artillery fire was directed at the Mashgharah - Ayn al-Tinah road, the Ayn al-Hijlah locality and Mahniyah. Serious damage was done to the electricity network, and windows were broken in some homes.

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24 June 1996

At 2045 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Nabatiyah area at low altitudes.

At 2100 hours Israeli warplanes overflew Sidon and its neighbouring camps at low altitudes.

At 2145 hours outlying areas of Arabsalim and Jarju' and the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills came under Israeli artillery fire.

25 June 1996

At 1700 hours outlying areas of Arabsalim and Jarju' came under Israeli artillery fire.

At 2030 hours the Iqilm al-Tuffah heights came under Israeli artillery fire. This was accompanied by low-altitude overflights of the Nabatiyah area by Israeli warplanes.

26 June 1996

At 1200 hours the outskirts of Majdal Zun came under Israeli artillery bombardment and bursts of fire from Israeli positions in the border strip.

At 1230 hours outlying areas of Jarju' and Arabsalim, areas along the Litani River and the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills came under Israeli artillery fire.

29 June 1996

At 0600 hours rockets began falling in the Hasbayya area.

At 0700 hours outlying areas of Libbaya in the western Bekaa came under Israeli artillery fire. The shelling affected the towns of Zillaya, Yuhmur, Maydun, Suhmur and Qilya and was accompanied by overflights of the western Bekaa area by Israeli warplanes. One unidentified person was killed in the shelling and three persons were injured, namely Haytham Isa, Ghalib Sarhal and Muhammad Qansu. Serious damage was also done to houses in Libbaya and Dallafah, and the Libbaya woodlands were set on fire.

At 0900 hours outlying areas of Arabsalim and Jarju', the Mlita and Jabal Safi hills and areas along the Zahrani River came under Israeli artillery fire. This was accompanied by low-altitude overflights by Israeli warplanes. The shelling affected the Humin al-Fawqa - Ayn Qana road, causing a number of crop fires in Ayn Qana.

30 June 1996

At 1000 hours a land-mine exploded in the Qati' locality of Mimis township in Rashayya district, seriously wounding Nimr Hammud Ma'lawi in the right leg.

At 1800 hours outlying areas of Arabsalim came under artillery bombardment and bursts of fire from Israeli positions in the border strip. A fire broke out and destroyed a 10-dunum area of marshland.

Israel's persistent refusal to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and its continued occupation of Lebanese territory are perpetuating the cycle of violence and causing increased casualties among local inhabitants, particularly children and women. The Lebanese Government strongly condemns the continued Israeli occupation, the fresh attacks and the arbitrary practices inflicted on the Lebanese population, which have caused further deaths and injuries and have inflicted further serious damage to property.

Like previous attacks, this new series is in flagrant violation of the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and constitutes a breach of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of international law and of basic human rights.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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19 July 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fiftieth session
Agenda items 10 and 97 (b)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT: ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Letter dated 8 July 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Botswana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as the representative of the Chairman of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), I have the honour to forward to you a communiqué issued at Gaborone on 28 June 1996 by the Summit of Heads of State or Government of SADC (see annex). The Summit launched an SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security.

It is requested that the communiqué be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 10 and 97 (b).

(Signed) Legwaila J. M. J. LEGWAILA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Communiqué issued by the Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community at Gaborone on 28 June 1996

1. The Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) met at Gaborone, the Republic of Botswana, on 28 June 1996, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, Sir Ketumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana, to launch the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security.

2. Delegations of member States were led by the following:

Botswana:	H.E. President Ketumile Masire
Malawi:	H.E. President Bakili Muluzi
Mozambique:	H.E. President Joaquim Chissano
Namibia:	H.E. President Sam Nujoma
South Africa:	H.E. President Nelson Mandela
Zimbabwe:	H.E. President Robert Mugabe
Lesotho:	Hon. P. Mosisili, Deputy Prime Minister
Mauritius:	Hon. Paul Berenger, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, International and Regional Cooperation
United Republic of Tanzania:	Hon. Jakaya Kikwete, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Zambia:	Hon. Lt. General C. S. Tembo, Minister of Foreign Affairs
Swaziland:	Hon. A. V. Khoza, Minister of Foreign Affairs

3. The Summit recalled that the Heads of State or Government at their meeting in May 1996 endorsed the recommendations of SADC Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security, proposing the establishment of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security.

4. The Summit reaffirmed that the SADC Organ constituted an appropriate institutional framework by which SADC countries would coordinate their policies and activities in the areas of politics, defence and security. The Summit, therefore, agreed as follows:

4.1 Principles

As, inter alia, set out in article 4 of the SADC Treaty, the following shall be the guiding principles for the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security:

(a) Sovereign equality of all member States;

(b) Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State and for its inalienable right to independent existence;

(c) Achievement of solidarity, peace and security in the region;

(d) Observance of human rights, democracy and the rule of law;

(e) Promotion of economic development in the SADC region in order to achieve for all member States, equity, balance and mutual benefit;

(f) Peaceful settlement of disputes by negotiation, mediation and arbitration;

(g) Military intervention of whatever nature shall be decided upon only after all possible political remedies have been exhausted in accordance with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity and the Charter of the United Nations.

4.2 The objectives of the Organ

4.2.1 The SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security shall work to the following objectives, namely to:

(a) Protect the people and safeguard the development of the region against instability arising from the breakdown of law and order, inter-State conflict and external aggression;

(b) Promote political cooperation among member States and the evolution of common political value systems and institutions;

(c) Develop a common foreign policy in areas of mutual concern and interest, and to lobby as a region, on issues of common interest at international forums;

(d) Cooperate fully in regional security and defence through conflict prevention, management and resolution;

(e) Mediate in inter-State and intra-State disputes and conflicts;

(f) Use preventative diplomacy to pre-empt conflict in the region, both within and between States, through an early warning system;

(g) Where conflict does occur, to seek to end this as quickly as possible through diplomatic means. Only where such means fail would the Organ recommend that the Summit should consider punitive measures. These responses would be agreed in a protocol on peace, security and conflict resolution;

(h) Promote and enhance the development of democratic institutions and practices within member States, and to encourage the observance of universal human rights as provided for in the charters and conventions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

(i) Promote peacemaking and peace-keeping in order to achieve sustainable peace and security;

(j) Give political support to the organs and institutions of SADC;

(k) Promote the political, economic, social, and environmental dimensions of security;

(l) Develop a collective security capacity and conclude a mutual defence pact for responding to external threats, and a regional peace-keeping capacity within national armies that could be called upon within the region, or elsewhere on the continent;

(m) Develop close cooperation between the police and security services of the region, with a view to addressing cross-border crime, as well as promoting a community-based approach on matters of security;

(n) Encourage and monitor the ratification of United Nations, Organization of African Unity and other international conventions and treaties on arms control and disarmament, human rights and peaceful relations between States;

(o) Coordinate the participation of member States in international and regional peace-keeping operations;

(p) Address extraregional conflicts that impact on peace and security in southern Africa.

4.3 Institutional framework

4.3.1 The SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security shall operate at the summit level and shall function independently of other SADC structures. The Organ shall also operate at ministerial and technical levels. The chairmanship of the Organ shall rotate on an annual and on a troika basis.

4.3.2 The Summit elected His Excellency, President Mugabe, as the Chairman of the Organ. The Chairman of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security thanked the Summit for having elected Zimbabwe to chair the Organ. He assured the Summit that he would work closely with all member States and consult on all issues pertaining to the work of the Organ.

4.3.3 The Summit also agreed that the Inter-State Defence and Security Committee shall be one of the institutions of the Organ. The Organ may establish other structures as the need arises.

5. Furthermore, the Summit reviewed the political and security situation in the region and noted efforts by SADC Governments to consolidate democracy, peace and stability within their countries. In that regard the Summit was briefed on current developments in Lesotho, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

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19 July 1996

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Fiftieth session
Agenda item 81

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 11 July 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the Declaration and the Memorandum concerning the Kosovo Declaration of the Presidents, H.E. Mr. Kiro Gligorov of the Republic of Macedonia and H.E. Mr. Sulejman Demirel of Turkey (see annexes I and II).

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 81.

(Signed) Denko MALESKI
Ambassador

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ANNEX I

Declaration issued at Ankara on 29 June 1996

The President of the Republic of Turkey, His Excellency Sulejman Demirel, and the President of the Republic of Macedonia, His Excellency Kiro Gligorov, underlined the need to secure conditions for peace, stability and harmony in the region. They expressed their concern over the escalation of tensions in Kosovo which may have wider repercussions in the Balkan region. With a view to finding a peaceful and democratic solution to the problem, the two Presidents called for an immediate commencement of dialogue between the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo with full respect to the principles of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

They shared the view that this dialogue could be facilitated with the assistance of the international community and a mutually acceptable mediator.

Expressing their desire to strengthen and enhance the stability in the region, the two Presidents called upon the leaders in the region to join in these common efforts.

ANNEX II

Memorandum concerning the Kosovo Declaration
of Presidents Gligorov and Demirel

At the end of the official part of the visit to the Republic of Turkey, Presidents Kiro Gligorov and Sulejman Demirel, deeply concerned about the complexity of the situation in Kosovo and the possibility of repercussions regarding peace and stability in the Balkans, announced a Declaration which is in the spirit of the well-known peaceful policy of the two countries. The basic determination for urgent commencement of dialogue to solve the remaining problems, with complete implementation and respect of the principles of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), prevails in the Declaration.

Therefore, the position of the international community is completely respected that the territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not and cannot be questioned, as well as the need of respecting the relevant international standards regarding the protection of human rights, as contributions to universal civilization.

The Declaration's motive serves one purpose only - to promote open dialogue as the only acceptable means of solving any dispute, whether internal or international. There is no alternative to the dialogue, which is especially necessary for the question of minority rights in the corps of human rights in the Balkans. As neighbours we are directly interested in a peaceful solution to the disputed issues in the region, since we consider such a dialogue not to be harmful, and the benefit to be many sided. Above all, this is a benefit for the citizens of Kosovo in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia since it raises prospects for solving the problems and will significantly contribute to the strengthening of the stability in the region.

At the same time, this initiative is in line with the determinations for preventive action, which was promoted as an affirmative experience by the Republic of Macedonia on the international scene. For the accomplishment of this noble action, it is necessary to have the support of other leaders of the countries in the region, hence the appeal included in the Declaration for their active participation.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 140
UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 16 July 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request that you have the attached letter, dated 12 July 1996 (see annex), and its appendix, which were sent by Mr. Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada, the head of the Cuban delegation to the meetings of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), held on 26 and 27 June 1996, addressed to Mr. Assad Kotaite, President of the ICAO Council, as official documents of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 140, and of the Security Council.

The reference documents were given to the President of the ICAO Council in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9 of the resolution adopted on 27 June 1996, by the ICAO Council, which requests Contracting States to inform the Council of any violation of the rules contained in the Convention on International Civil Aviation.

(Signed) Bruno RODRÍGUEZ PARRILLA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

[Original: English and Spanish]

Letter dated 12 July 1996 from the head of the Cuban delegation to the meetings of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, held in Montreal on 26 and 27 June 1996, addressed to the President of the Council

Pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 9 of the resolution adopted by the ICAO Council on 27 June 1996, which requests the contracting States to notify the Council of any violation of the rules set forth in the Convention on International Civil Aviation, I have the honour to inform you of the following.

On 2 July, I sent you a note dealing with our concern at what happened on 25 June 1996 at 9.24 a.m., when a United States Government aircraft flying within the Havana flight information region (Havana FIR), without due coordination, endangered the safety of air navigation in this region (see A/50/990-S/1996/520, annex).

Once again, on 11 July 1996 at 9.24 a.m., Cuba's radar system detected the flight of an unknown aircraft operating in the Havana FIR.

At 9.30 a.m., as is now usual, the Havana Air Traffic Control Centre (Havana ATC) sent a message to the Miami ATC, reporting the presence of said aircraft in Cuba's FIR and requesting information and cooperation to identify that flight. In its message, the Havana ATC provided the coordinates, speed, course, transponder code used by the unknown aircraft, and its origin. At 9.59 a.m., a reply was received from the Miami ATC indicating that it was a "United States Government aircraft operating at request in the area, with transponder code 5400".

Since the flight of the unknown aircraft belonging to the United States Government continued, at 11.36 a.m. the Havana ATC sent the Miami ATC a second message in which it reiterated that the aircraft, coming from the Miami FIR, was still flying perilously, without contacting the Havana ATC, crossing international corridors and coming dangerously near to three civilian aircraft in transit within the Havana FIR despite the actions taken by Cuba's Air Traffic Service. We reiterate our concern at these increased flights and the need for appropriate coordination of activities that pose a potential danger to civil aircraft operations.

At 9.33 a.m., a Boeing-737, of TACA International Airlines, Flight No. 370, en route from Belize to Miami, flight level 290, sighted a United States Government aircraft when both were some 25 nautical miles south of MAXIM.

A second Boeing-737, belonging to Líneas Aéreas Costarricenses (LACSA) Flight No. LRC-629, en route from Miami to Managua, at 10.39 a.m., came across a United States Government aircraft at flight level 290, less than five nautical miles away, on a position some 20 nautical miles south of TADPO.

The captain of LRC-629 reported sighting a DC-8 - or Boeing-707-type aircraft. At 10.54 a.m., a third Boeing-757-type aircraft belonging to the United States Challenger Air Cargo airline, Flight No. CWC-095, en route from Miami to Guayaquil, at flight level 302 feet, climbing to 330 feet, south of URSUS, came across a United States Government aircraft only five nautical miles away.

In view of this new incident, we believe that it is necessary to draw the attention of the ICAO Council to the danger posed by these flights to the safety of air navigation. In view of the increased frequency of these flights by United States Government aircraft within Cuba's FIR without due coordination, I reiterate the need to prevent an air disaster in the region.

We hope that ICAO will take the necessary measures to prevent further violations of the norms and regulations that have been enacted to ensure the orderly and safe flow of international air traffic.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the messages exchanged between the Havana ATC and the Miami ATC (see appendix).

(Signed) Ricardo ALARCÓN de QUESADA
Head of the Cuban delegation
to the meetings of the ICAO Council
held on 26 and 27 June 1996

APPENDIX

Note dated 12 July 1996 from the Vice-President of the Institute of Civil Aeronautics of Cuba to the Administrator of the United States Federal Aviation Authority

The aim of this note is to draw your attention to the dangerous flight carried out by a United States Government aircraft within the Havana FIR on 11 July 1996.

On 2 July 1996, I sent you a note in which I referred to our concern at what happened on 25 June 1996 at 9.24 a.m., when a United States Government aircraft flying within the Havana FIR, without due coordination, jeopardized air navigation in this region.

Once again, on 11 July 1996 at 9.24 a.m., Cuba's radar system detected the flight of an unknown aircraft operating in the Havana flight information region (HAVANA FIR).

At 9.30 hours, as is now usual, the Havana ATC sent a message to the Miami ATC, reporting the presence of said aircraft in the FIR and requesting information and cooperation to identify that flight. In its message, the Havana ATC provided the coordinates, speed, course, transponder code used by the unknown aircraft, and its origin. At 9.59 a.m., a reply from the Miami ATC was received indicating that it was a "United States Government aircraft operating at request in the area, with transponder code 5400".

Since the flight of the unknown aircraft belonging to the United States Government continued, at 11.36 a.m. the Havana ATC sent the Miami ATC a second message in which it reiterated that the aircraft, coming from the Miami FIR, was still flying perilously without contacting the Havana ATC, crossing international corridors and coming dangerously near to three civilian aircraft in transit within the Havana FIR despite the actions taken by Cuba's Air Traffic Service. We reiterate our concern at these increased flights and the need for appropriate coordination of activities that pose a potential danger to civil aircraft operations.

At 9.33 a.m., a Boeing-737, of TACA International Airlines on Flight No. 370 en route from Belize to Miami, flight level 290, sighted a United States Government aircraft when both were approximately 25 nautical miles south of MAXIM.

A second Boeing-737, belonging to Líneas Aéreas Costarricenses (LACSA), on the Flight No. LRC-629, en route from Miami to Managua, at 10.39 a.m., came across a United States Government aircraft at flight level 290, less than five nautical miles away, on a position approximately 20 nautical miles south of TADPO.

The captain of LRC-629 reported sighting a DC-8 - or Boeing-707-type aircraft. At 10.54 a.m., a third Boeing-757-type aircraft belonging to the United States Challenger Air Cargo airline, Flight No. CWC-095, en route from

Miami to Guayaquil, at flight level 302 feet, climbing to 330 feet, south of URSUS, came across a United States Government aircraft only five nautical miles away.

We hope that the necessary measures will be taken in view of the increased frequency of these flights by United States Government aircraft within Cuba's FIR without due coordination, and reiterate the need to prevent an air disaster in the region.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the messages exchanged between the Havana ATC and the MIAMI ATC (see attachment).

(Signed) Rogelio ACEVEDO GONZÁLEZ
Division General
President of the Institute of
Civil Aeronautics of Cuba

ATTACHMENT

Text of the exchange of messages between the Havana Air Traffic Control Centre and the Miami Air Traffic Control Centre on 11 July 1996

1. First message sent by the Havana ATC to the Miami ATC

At 1330 hours UTC, 11 July 1996, we detected an unknown aircraft in the vicinity of coordinates 2335 N/8425 W, speed 370 Kts, Fl 300, heading 090 degrees SSR, code 5400, apparently proceeding from your FIR.

Request please any available information on this flight. We appreciate your cooperation. Thanks.

2. Reply from the Miami ATC to the first message of the Havana ATC

United States Government aircraft operating due regard in this location, code 5400.

3. Second message sent by the Havana ATC to the Miami ATC a/

Since 1400 hours UTC, 11 July 1996, we have observed an unknown aircraft transponder code 1200, flight level 350, overflying TADPO.

Request any available information on this flight.

4. Reply sent by the Miami ATC to the second message of the Havana ATC

With reference to your phone and teletype inquiries on unknown aircraft, United States Government aircraft operating in warning area 174 C.

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a/ This message belongs to another aircraft using a VFR (visual flight regulations) code, apparently at high speed, which was seen when the aircraft with transponder code 5400 entered the area of TADPO.

5. Third message from the Havana ATC sent to the Miami ATC

Since 1330 UTC, an unknown aircraft entered into Havana FIR proceeding from Miami FIR without communication with Havana ACC. Flying from west to east and vice versa, crossing throughout international routes in Havana FIR at a flight level of 300 according to mode C. This flight until now has crossed the trajectory of several civilian aircraft in some cases there have been hazardous approaches. The first time was with LRC-629, 20 nautical miles south of TADPO, B727 KMIA/MNMG at a flight level of 290 with 5 nautical miles separation at 1439. The second was CWCO 95 30 nautical miles south of URSUS B757 KMIA/SEGU at a flight level of 302, climbing Fl 330 less than 5 nautical miles separation at 1554 UTC.

In response to our request, Miami ATC informed us that it was a Government aircraft operating due regard and they had not communication with it.

We are concerned about the increase of these flights that approach civilian aircraft.

It has become extremely necessary to coordinate these flights.

End.